

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

IT IS A BAD RULE THAT WON'T WORK BOTH WAYS, and it is rather a bad blockade operation by which we are cut off from all trade and all means of obtaining even necessities from outside sources, while our Northern foes get our products with little or no difficulty. It appears that cargoes may sometimes get out, but seldom or never get in. Do the Lincoln cruisers set traps in this way to lure them out and make seizures? One thing must be pretty evident, and that is, that of the foreign vessels clearing from the South with naval stores, nearly all are compelled to go or are carried into Northern ports, some being taken up by Lincolnite vessels, and others compelled by stress of weather to put in. It may be that these Lincolnite cruisers assign as their reasons for making such captures, the wish to test certain questions as to transfer and change of flag, as to the regularity of clearance, and so on. That is their look out. The practical fact, as must be apparent, is that vessels clearing from all naval stores ports run very decided risks, equal to 2 out of every 3, of being compelled to go into Northern ports. As the Confederate Government has declared these to be contraband of war, we may fairly question whether it is safe or proper for the authorities to permit them to go to sea at all, with the practical experience before them, but be two-thirds of the whole amount so going to sea, will be seized by the enemy or otherwise find its way into the enemy's hands.

We are fully aware that the great and most available stimulus to breaking or running of blockades is that of profit. If men take big risks they must expect big returns in case of success, and we are as little inclined as anybody to see unnecessary impediments placed in the way of those who are willing to run such risks. But in war times even the laws of trade must yield to the absolute necessities of the case. War itself is violative of these laws. Lincoln's blockade is violative of them, in fact the universally acknowledged principle that there can legally be no trade between the citizens or subjects of belligerent States, shows that such laws must be silent amid the clash of arms.

Naval Stores being declared contraband by the Secretary of War, we think under the circumstances above stated, the authority to totally forbid its shipment, would be based upon the same good grounds as that to partially do so. We would invite the attention of the military authorities to this matter with no desire to either injure the interests or reflect upon the motives of anybody, but simply as a precautionary matter in the interests of all. Indeed, considering the risks of capture now, we much doubt if any parties here would forego much chance of profit in stopping these shipments, while we know that the considerations brought forward in favor of such a course, appeal strongly to their patriotism.

In the absence of an embargo, we think that Gen. Gatlin in charge of the Southern part of our coast, and General Gwynn of the Northern part have the power to apply a corrective, should they deem it advisable. We speak of the Northern part more particularly, because this class of shipments has been much more extensive from Morehead City, Newbern and the North Counties than from this port, as is evidenced by the fact that over three thousand cases of spirits have been sent by rail-road from this place to Newbern and Morehead City.

Among the captures made by the Lincolnites, is a French subject resident here, a passenger for Europe on board a vessel bound from this port to a British colonial port, but which fell into the enemy's hands. This gentleman is said to be confined in the Bastille, known as Fort LaFayette, situated in New York Harbor. It is said that his papers have been taken, they having reference to the shipment of much needed articles from Liverpool. It is more than probable that the system of signals adopted to facilitate the running of the blockade, has also fallen into their hands, which is much to be regretted.

DEEP RIVER COAL.—A few days since, the Journal was printed by steam, generated by coal from the Egypt mine on Deep River, sent down here by Mr. McLean, through Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth, of this place.

We like it much. It burns like lighted wood, does not choke up the grate-bars any more than anthracite would do. It leaves no cinder, as in the case of red or white ash coal, and from the small quantity we had to test with, we think, if the article can be furnished here at \$5 or even \$5.50 per ton, it will be about as cheap, perhaps cheaper for the purpose of generating steam, than the hard coal from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Russell's Letter.

The "fast" correspondent of the London Times writes a long account of the Manassas races to his employers. He has a right to speak, for he made the best time—he beat the army—he beat the "Little Villain"—he beat the New York Zouaves and got in ahead of the news. Seriously, this long letter is an interesting account of the route and the running from Manassas, but not at all of the battle, for the valorous correspondent saw none of that save the occasional volumes of smoke or fumes of dust marking the position of the batteries, the firing of musketry or the advance of columns. He heard the roar of artillery and the spluttering of small arms, and he was entered for the race home.

His account of the total, fearful, abrupt, unmitigated cowardice of the Federal army is humiliating in the extreme. It is very doubtful if Mr. Russell could possibly believe that there were more than two reasonably decent men on the whole field, one being himself and the other a countryman of his that he met up with. He ridicules all the talk about masked batteries; and, not to put too fine a point upon it, admits that the Southerners were better drilled, better officered, had better generals, better artillerymen, and fought incomparably better than their antagonists.

WE ARE PLEASED TO LEARN THAT GENERAL GATLIN, in command of the coast defenses of this part of the State, has been appointed a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. The General's former appointment was under the State.

ACCORDING TO THE NEW YORK HERALD, John C. Breckinridge, Ex-Governor of Missouri, James B. Clay and J. Young Brown are advertised to address a grand assembly of the people near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in favor of the Southern cause. These are strong champions, and they come forward not an hour too soon, if they would save the State. It is now or never.

TREASURER COURTS calls our attention to the fact that the non-issue of the Treasury notes, authorized by the called session of the Legislature, held in May last, was due to the action of the Convention, and not to his non-compliance with the law. The Convention postponed the issue of these notes until the first of next March, upon the ground that they could not be sooner issued without coming in conflict with the clause of the Confederate Provisional Constitution forbidding such issues, but could afterwards, under the permanent Constitution which contains no such prohibitory clause.

THE "KNOWING ONES" say that the probabilities are that the next decided and important collision may be looked for in Western Virginia, between the forces under General Lee and General Rosecrantz. The report is that General Lee, with an excellent force, is maneuvering so as to get his Federal antagonist into a position where he must accept battle or surrender. If he fights, the chances are that his force will be very much cut up, if not virtually annihilated.

SPRINGFIELD THE SOUTH.—The Springfield Mass. Republican of the 8th, indulges in a long article going to show the fallacy of the remark which it says is often made, "You can't subjugate the South." The Republican adds, "we have no very profound respect for the favorite statement that the South cannot be subjugated. We are very strongly inclined to think that it can be and that it will be." It elsewhere says that, "It is certain that they [the Southerners] are physically no stronger, and morally no braver than their neighbors. Nations with a better and braver spirit than they manifest, struggling for a bolder cause, and armed with the sympathy of a world, have been 'subjugated.' What do you say of Poland and Hungary?" We italicize the last sentence. It is significant. Let no divisions among ourselves be the means of subjecting us to the fate of Poland or of Hungary?

The Republican further observes that "nothing makes so agreeable a man of a bully as a thrashing." The Republican represents the Southerners as bullies who must be subjugated into a high degree of respect, love and admiration for their Northern brethren. Possibly the South might feel like retorting—like taking "the conceit" out of the "great Northerner" and making it per force agreeable. Who knows?

THE TRUTH MEN, if there be true men in Kentucky, are letting their enemies play the game so strongly that every Southern man's hands there will soon be tied. The awful scenes of Missouri must be reenacted in Kentucky. Anderson must share the fate of Lyon, and Rosecrantz and Prentiss follow the retreating steps of Boernstein and Sigel, or else Kentucky must be forever debarré to Southern men, as a crushed and subjugated State.

In Missouri, as any one might have anticipated, the war has become dreadfully bloody. The recent battle near Springfield, Mo., will probably exceed Manassas in the numbers actually killed on both sides, though not in wounded or prisoners.

"ONE DIMAL, UNIVERSAL HOWL" has gone up from Yankee-land. The Tribune raises the tone and the Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican recedes the note—the Herald prolongs the strain, and the Times and World join in inharmonious sorrow.

They say that not only are the North Carolina ports not blockaded, but they give shelter to a nest of "pirates" who slide out and in "confiscating" the property of the Lincolnites in the coolest manner imaginable. Ocracoke, Hatteras and other inlets are indicated as avenues by which these "pirates" make their exits and entrances, while Newberne is the den of thieves whereat they most do congregate.

As sure as a gun they are getting mad at North Carolina. The little State vessel, the Winslow, seems first to have shown the conveniences of our coast, and our long line of sounds with comparatively shallow inlets, within which light and swift vessels might take shelter if pursued by a superior force. Within which they could refit and into which they could carry their prizes.

Another thing we may as well make up our minds to. One way or the other, all that is done along our coast, at our seat of government, or elsewhere, gets to be known at the North frequently before it is known at all to the body of our people at home. That this is the case at Richmond, the Examiner shows conclusively. That paper thinks that even the secrets of the departments are tampered with. In fact, as we said once before, there are too many old Washington placemen hanging around the government offices at the Confederate seat of government. How this is to be remedied, is for those on the spot to determine. Circumstances have led us to the conclusion that there must be in our State and at Lincoln's service, more improper agencies by which information is surreptitiously obtained at the North. It is true, the New York Herald and such like papers, publish many things so far from the truth that they convey no real information, but it is also certain that every fresh package of newspapers which we happen to get through from the North confirms us in our belief that communications are sent on, and pretty accurate and minute information of the state of our defenses and progress of our operations given. The name, size and former occupation of every privateer vessel is given, and if necessary, no doubt, the names of the officers and crews could be and would be forthcoming. Let us beware.

THE THOMAS WATSON.—Private advice from Liverpool, under date of Aug. 3d, announces the safe arrival at that port of the Ship Thomas Watson, Captain Allen, from Wilmington, N. C., having left here on the 6th July, in the face of Lincoln's pompously proclaimed blockade.

We are pleased to see that the Watson has got in safe, as, owing to the very peculiar circumstances under which she came in here, grave suspicions were aroused, and many doubted whether she would ever go to Liverpool at all. It appears upon reliable authority, that she has got there and landed her cargo.

Spirits Turpentine reported dull in Liverpool at 47s. 6d.

It is reported on good authority that the ship Alliance belonging to Charleston, has arrived safely at Beaufort N. C., with an assorted cargo of iron, lead, rifles and other useful and necessary things.

WE HAVE SOME ITEMS from the camps of our regiments in Virginia, which we are forced to omit or notice very briefly to-day.

Our Third Regiment N. C. State Troops is at Aquia Creek. The second at Brooks' Depot, and both in better health than they have been. The green recruits and other things that kind have been rather interfering with the health of the men.

The Second Regiment (Col. Tew's) has suffered a good deal from sickness contracted at the Camp near Garysburg. They are getting over it though.

No immediate attack is expected at Aquia Creek, nor do our officers or men seem to look for any movement into Maryland in that direction.

Winter clothing for the soldiers is attracting the attention of the officers. They are appealing to their lady friends and others to see after these things.

AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN FRIEND informs us that the name of the German Colonel, now General, so often referred to in connection with the movements in Missouri, is Sigel, being the German for seal, meaning a stamp, or signet.

Gen. Sigel was in the revolution of 1848, and fought in the revolutionary army of the Grand Duchy of Baden, against the invading Prussians. He is a man of education and ability, and exerts a large influence among his compatriots in Missouri.

There is but one person figuring under the differently spelled names of Zeigle, Seigle, Zeigel, and so on, and that is Hermann Seigel.

RETURNED HOME.—Capt. John A. Brown, formerly of the 4th Artillery, U. S. A., who resigned his position in the old army while on duty in Dacotha Territory, has arrived home, or rather to the home of his wife. Capt. B. is a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but married into a highly respectable family of this town. He resigned his position in the Federal army some three months ago, but received no answer to his resignation till about 15 days since. As soon as he received information of the acceptance of his resignation, he left for the Confederate States, with his wife and three small children. He left St. Louis, Mo., on the 14th inst., and arrived here, we think, on Tuesday last. There is no doubt but the Federal forces have been badly—completely whipped in Missouri, and that they will be unable to retrieve their lost ground by all the combined efforts of Lincoln's despotism. Capt. Brown has tendered his services to the Confederate States, and we have reason to hope he will soon be placed in active service.

Bad Shooting Affair.
On last Tuesday evening, about dark, a most unfortunate affair took place at the Pilot House, on Water Street below Dock, kept by Mr. John Bishop, which resulted in a severe and probably fatal injury to Mr. George Curtis.

It would appear that a young man named Feutrell, a member of Captain Gore's Company of Columbus Guards, had been about drinking pretty freely and threatening to shoot sundry persons. Just as Mr. Curtis was preparing to go to supper, Mr. Feutrell staggered up against him somewhat rudely, at which time Mr. Curtis took no notice of it, but on its being repeated asked Feutrell why he couldn't behave like a gentleman, upon which the latter said he (Curtis) said that he (Feutrell) was no gentleman he would shoot him; whether he made a movement to draw a pistol or not we have not learned, but it is probable he did, for Mr. Curtis threw or prepared to throw a tumbler at him, simultaneously with which movement Feutrell fired, the ball striking Mr. Curtis a little above the left nipple. Mr. C. is yet alive but the gravest fears are entertained.

Feutrell was almost immediately arrested by Mr. Gafford, and is now in jail, the preliminary investigation having been postponed until Saturday, to await the result of Mr. Curtis's wound.

Mr. Curtis is very highly esteemed as an industrious, peaceful man, and useful citizen. He is a machinist and engineer, about forty years of age, and we believe has a family. Mr. Feutrell is a young man, but we have no acquaintance with him.

Gen. Lyon.
The comments of the Northern press upon the death of General Lyon, the Federal leader in Missouri, go far to show the spirit by which our late political brethren are animated.

Lyon was bold, brave, prompt, and wholly unscrupulous. He was a thorough abolitionist—a genuine fanatic, but never allowing his fanaticism to get the better of his fighting abilities, which were far from contemptible, as he was a regularly educated officer, with all the shrewdness of a genuine Connecticut man, and all the coolness of an experienced soldier.

His ruthless course toward St. Louis, and, for a time at least, crushed out anything like organized resistance in Missouri. It is indeed doubtful if, left to themselves, without arms, without organization or any force upon which to rally, the Missourians could have rallied at all. Governor Jackson was and is a kind amiable man, not deficient in personal bravery, but wanting in that decision of character demanded by the exigency of the times. While he negotiated to save the effusion of blood and avoid the occurrence of civil war in his State, Lyon made no bones of striking down all impediments to the military dictatorship which he determined to establish in the name of the United States.

With a certain end resolutely kept in view, he soon satisfied himself that the nearest cut to the attainment of that end was the best one, no matter whose rights or interests or feelings might be sacrificed or trampled upon. The ruthless course pursued towards a militia encampment near St. Louis, the firing upon the people in the streets of that city, the hot pursuit inaugurated and before which the legal authorities of the State had to fly from their borders, while their property was confiscated or destroyed, all these were among the means resorted to by General Lyon, and he was the model commander in Northern estimation—his course was the course called for and approved of by the leading exponents of Northern sentiment—he was the embodied ideal of Northern soldiery. From this we may learn how to appreciate our foes. Not all Northern men approve of the dictates of Greely or the tactics of Lyon, but the dominant majority do approve of both, and the majority of the Cabinet, with the President. In the event of the failure of McClelland, Lyon, if surviving, would have been put at the head of affairs.

ANY MORE EDITORS OF C. H. FOSTER ARROUD?
We are indebted to the attention of Doctor Satchell for copies of sundry Northern papers, among others the New York Tribune of the 10th inst., which publishes, under a flaming head, a long letter from "Our Special Correspondent," dated Salisbury, N. C., August 1st, 1861. This letter gives us much news, especially in reference to a great slave insurrection in this State, together with "the refusal of the Union Home Guards (who are not obliged to leave their own counties or towns) to proceed to the disaffected district," and then further, that since this refusal "the acting Governor has ordered nearly the whole available force of North Carolina, lately in Virginia, to return at once to the State and suppress this domestic outbreak," etc., etc.

Now who, after this, will question the energy of the metropolitan press of New York? If they have no news they make it.

This "special correspondent" says that Clingman is sorry that he ever left the Washington Senate—that John A. Gilmer's "heart is in the right place" to suit Greely and Company, and that "his sympathies are all unchanged," etc., etc. Clingman, this man, may possibly soon take part in organizing a new abolition State in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina. The communication is, but too lengthy for us to copy. It abuses George Davis and others, and maintains throughout, even when lying most strenuously, the tone of studied caution, and simulated regard for truth.

In commenting upon this letter, the Tribune says editorially that "this interesting letter gives other very suggestive facts in regard to the political complexion of North Carolina. Many of the most distinguished leaders of opinion in the State are allied heart and soul with the Union cause. The loyal of the North may take new encouragement from the firm stand such men as John A. Gilmer are reported to be making, in the face of unaided difficulty, and should draw inspiration for a more vigorous prosecution of the struggle from the knowledge that thousands only await the opportunity to declare their devotion to the old flag, and the old well-tried Constitution."

WE HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE that the North Carolina Volunteer Regiments not yet accepted by the Confederacy, will shortly be so, and that thus no disbandment nor disorganization need be feared.

For the Journal.
HEADQUARTERS 3d INFANTRY, N. C. S. T.,
Camp "Howe," Aquia Creek, Va., Aug. 19, 1861.
Messrs. Editors:—Permit me through your columns to announce to my friends, the death of THOMAS CURTIS, of Duplin county, a member of Company B, 3d Infantry, N. C. "State Troops."

This young soldier enlisted in Co. B, at Kennedysville, on the 4th day of June last, a hale, hearty young man of nineteen years, buoyant with hope and a burning zeal in our present struggle for Southern liberty.

Often, around his camp with his comrades, I have heard him picture to himself a future bright with anticipations, to be realized when the invader should be driven from our soil, and he should return home crowned with the honors of a true and faithful soldier.

He ever conducted himself in an orderly and soldierly manner, thereby gaining, in the few short weeks he was with his company, the confidence and respect of his comrades. He was a man of great energy and courage, and his death was a great loss to our ranks.

He was a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but married into a highly respectable family of this town. He resigned his position in the Federal army some three months ago, but received no answer to his resignation till about 15 days since. As soon as he received information of the acceptance of his resignation, he left for the Confederate States, with his wife and three small children. He left St. Louis, Mo., on the 14th inst., and arrived here, we think, on Tuesday last. There is no doubt but the Federal forces have been badly—completely whipped in Missouri, and that they will be unable to retrieve their lost ground by all the combined efforts of Lincoln's despotism. Capt. Brown has tendered his services to the Confederate States, and we have reason to hope he will soon be placed in active service.

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He ever conducted himself in an orderly and soldierly manner, thereby gaining, in the few short weeks he was with his company, the confidence and respect of his comrades. He was a man of great energy and courage, and his death was a great loss to our ranks.

He was a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but married into a highly respectable family of this town. He resigned his position in the Federal army some three months ago, but received no answer to his resignation till about 15 days since. As soon as he received information of the acceptance of his resignation, he left for the Confederate States, with his wife and three small children. He left St. Louis, Mo., on the 14th inst., and arrived here, we think, on Tuesday last. There is no doubt but the Federal forces have been badly—completely whipped in Missouri, and that they will be unable to retrieve their lost ground by all the combined efforts of Lincoln's despotism. Capt. Brown has tendered his services to the Confederate States, and we have reason to hope he will soon be placed in active service.

For the Journal.
CAMP HOWE, HEADQUARTERS 3d INFANTRY, N. C. S. T.,
August 22d, 1861.
Messrs. Editors:—Permit me through your columns to announce to my friends, the death of THOMAS CURTIS, of Duplin county, a member of Company B, 3d Infantry, N. C. "State Troops."

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